

PHYSICIANS PLAN INCREASE IN FEES

Main Line Doctors Propose Maximum of \$5 for House Visits

TO-MEET EXPENSES

Revision of Patient Lists to Weed Out Delinquents Also Recommended

Main Line physicians propose a radical increase in the advanced cost of living and of medical supplies. The fee increase is recommended in a letter sent out to members by the committee of economics of the Main Line branch of the Montgomery County Medical Society.

The revised standard would increase the cost of house visits from the present charges to from \$2 to \$5. When an extra patient is to be seen at the house in addition to the person the physician is summoned to attend, the charge for this extra patient will be at the rate of an office call.

Service after 7 p. m. will be charged at a rate of one and a half times the day rate, and late night work will be increased to double the day rate. The average fee for a house visit is \$1.50, and the average fee for a house visit is \$1.50.

It has been suggested that collectors be obtained to take charge of these delinquent bills as a whole, will meet in September to act finally on the suggestions of the committee on economics.

It is necessary for many reasons that some matters be referred to the committee of our physicians have enlisted, thus increasing the work of those left here. We must work overtime to answer the demand.

Action is Optional. The suggestions of the economic committee are not given as set rules, and it is optional with the society members as to how much they change or not.

Dr. Frank C. Hammond, president of the Philadelphia County Medical Association, said today that organization as a body had taken no step to increase fees, but that there was a general movement among the individual physicians to do it wherever justified.

It is a most necessary move on our part," he said. "All medical supplies have advanced in price, so to the extent of 1000 per cent."

BRILLANTI OPERAZIONI DEI SOLDATI D'ITALIA

Parecchi Prigionieri Nemici Catturati in Italia ed in Albania

Dalle notizie giunte dal fronte di battaglia e da un comunicato del Ministero della guerra, pubblicato ieri, si rileva che una imbarcazione a motore nemica, in perquisizione nelle acque del Lago di Garda, sul fronte del Trentino, fu affondata dal fuoco dell'artiglieria italiana.

Un certo numero di prigionieri furono catturati dalle pattuglie italiane in ricognizione nella Valle Posina e nella Valle Aera. Riparti d'incursione italiani furono attivi nella regione di Monte Grappa, ove catturarono pure dei prigionieri e distrussero un posto avanzato nemico.

In Albania, durante la mattina di martedì, la cavalleria italiana, compiendo una ricognizione a sud del basso corso del fiume Semeni, respinse distaccamenti nemici e catturò prigionieri.

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4 City Soldiers Hurt, 3 Missing

Continued from Page One. Lieutenant Nelson W. Parine, 521 South Forty-eighth street, missing; Private John J. McGarrigle, 17 Clymer street, wounded; Private Thomas V. Sheridan, 1107 Christian street, wounded; Private August J. Landon, Eddystone, wounded; Private John B. Scott, Eddystone, wounded.

Sketches of the Heroes. Private George D. Koch, Company C, 109th Infantry, reported severely wounded July 22, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Koch, 235 Pine street. His parents last heard from him on July 27. He said he had been in the thick of the fighting.

Koch enlisted on July 2, 1917, in the First Regiment, N. G. P., and went to Camp Hancock. He left for France last May. A brother, William Koch, twenty-two, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Koch, 235 Pine street, who will accompany with the selected men next Monday. Before enlisting, George Koch was employed as a timekeeper by the Hoopes & Townsend Company, Broad and Buttonwood streets.

Private Gomer Sykes, officially reported as missing in today's casualty list, has rejoined his regiment and, apparently, is still alive. At the time he was supposed to have disappeared following some fierce fighting on July 5.

On August 20 his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Sykes, 214 North 13th street, received a telegram from the War Department saying their son had been missing since July 5. A few days before this message Sykes, one dated July 28, the other July 20. Both spoke of the heavy fighting but said he was getting along all right.

Sykes was drafted with the first conscription law in the district and sent to Camp Meade last September. After three weeks there he was picked, along with a number of others, to go to Camp Hancock, where he was assigned to the 110th Infantry, being assigned to Company L. He was twenty-three years old and a stationary engineer by trade.

It is a curious coincidence that three other members of the 110th Infantry, listed as missing by the War Department have written to their families either that they were in French hospitals or that they had rejoined their companies.

Lieutenant Walter S. Bates, severely wounded and suffering from an abscess, is twenty-two years old and the son of Walter S. Bates, a partner in the Sixty-six and Thompson streets station. A grandfather fought in the Civil War, while his great-grandfather was forced to flee from Scotland because of religious persecution.

Young Bates enlisted as a private when the Mexican trouble began in 1916 and saw service on the border. He was made a corporal a month after his enlistment and a top sergeant in April, 1917. He was commissioned a lieutenant at Camp Hancock just before he sailed for France in May.

In a letter to his wife, who lives at 11 North St. Bernard street, he said that he had "been through hell," but had survived the critical stage now and would recover.

Private Clarence Harshorn, who is officially reported severely wounded, enlisted in the 110th Infantry in the city of New York, and was sent to Spartansburg, S. C., for his military training. Harshorn, who was a fireman at the New York Central Railroad, was in Buffalo, Pa., at the time he was drafted into the service in that city. From Spartansburg he was transferred to New York, and from there he sailed for France in May.

The last letter was received from him on August 2. He was then on the firing line in the Somme, and was shot through the barbed wire entanglements and the shelling of the Germans.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Harshorn, 762 1/2 Third street, and has two brothers, one of whom is in a motor-truck company in France. The wounded soldier is twenty-three years old.

Private John Rodgers, now reported a prisoner, was previously reported as missing by the official casualty list. He is only nineteen years of age and enlisted in July of last year, joining the First Regiment, N. G. P. He was assigned to Camp Hancock, where he was assigned to the 109th Infantry, Company M. He went to France early last May. Before his enlistment he lived with his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Kunkle, Sixty-fifth street and Chester avenue, and was employed at the Crucible Steel Works, Lansdowne.

An elder brother, Bernard H. Rodgers, forty-nine years old, was formerly in the service and a week ago tried to enlist again, but was rejected on account of his age. Another brother, James, twenty-one, will be in the next draft.

Private Anthony Peiry, missing, is twenty-three years old and formerly lived at 3230 Hurley street. Born in Sicily, his parents brought him to this country when he was nine years old. He was an automobile mechanic, but enlisted two months after the United States entered the war, joining the 109th Infantry, and was assigned to Company K of the Thirty-eighth Infantry.

Private Jack Brody, missing, lived at 101 Chestnut street, Camden, as a newsstand at Seventeenth and Arch streets, this city. He enlisted in the old Third Regiment, N. G. P., in July of last year, was trained at Camp Hancock, and attached to the 110th Infantry, sent to France in May last. His father, Solomon Brody, received a telegram last night saying that the young soldier had been missing since July 12.

Private Francis A. Cole, previously reported missing, is really wounded and in a base hospital, according to a letter from Private Joseph Shuman, of the 110th Infantry, to young Cole's mother, Mrs. Ida V. Cole, of North Wales. While visiting a comrade in the base hospital, Shuman heard his name called from an

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PHILADELPHIA'S ROLL OF HONOR



TIMOTHY O'KEEFE - AWZELER - G. G. KOCH - G. G. KOCH - KILLED - WOUNDED - MISSING - WOUNDED

FORMER CONGRESSMAN DEFENDS AIR PROGRAM

John Lentz, of Ohio, Says Critics Are Simply Playing Politics

America's airplane program has succeeded splendidly, and the battle planes from this country will win the war, former Congressman John Lentz, Columbus, O., said this afternoon.

Mr. Lentz was in France two months with an insurance inspection commission, and was chairman of the House Military Committee in McKinley's administration. He is in this city to attend the fraternal congress.

"The man who declares our airplane program has gone to pieces is pro-German and lies," Mr. Lentz said. "There may have been some inclusions in expenditures, but they amount to about \$1 out of every \$1000 spent."

"In one factory in France 20,000 men and women are building airplanes from material sent from this country. There are being built in this country 1000 Liberty motors every three and a fraction days."

There will be probably 100,000 airplanes in action next spring for the Allies. Most of these will be American-made. Germany at the most has not more than 30,000 planes.

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Situation Favors British. The situation Tuesday remained in favor of the British despite efforts by the enemy to beat back the attack and retake some of his lost ground. The Highlanders north of the Scarpe had held on to Roex with its famous and horrible ruin of chemical works. Just beyond and south of the river, the British are on the Wancourt bridge, well east of Monchy hill and 300 yards or so from the high wood called the Bois-de-Sart. The Canadians Monday had made a general advance of 6000 yards, with the capture of 2000

prisoners and about fifty guns. All this had frightened the enemy commanders and they made frantic efforts to stiffen the rising power of their lines, but owing to the rapidity of the British advance and their heavy losses they had great difficulty in re-enforcing their defenses. They had to make up divisions and bits of divisions already cut to pieces in the recent battles. Odd battalions and companies were mixed together in a chaotic way and told to go forward and fight. The German handmen and transport drivers received rifles and were sent into the lines with orders to stand or die.

In an area of three miles there were sixteen battalions made up from five shattered divisions and hopelessly mixed round about Montauban. Further north, by Mory and Cherisy, the Thirty-sixth and Twenty-third German divisions, both divisions of storm troops, had been so smashed that another division which had been already in the bloody fighting, so that many companies were down to twenty-five men instead of 120, had to be sent up in their support.

Before their counter-attack on Mory on August 22, the Seventeenth German army command issued a boasting order, which said: "We have completely defeated four and a half British divisions and, what is more, they know it!" Four of their divisions were ordered forward to counter-attack and retake Moyenneville and Ablainzeville, but only a few men got to the railway and there were many nonstarters at the British side. Those who did attempt to advance were caught by our artillery and slaughtered. One battalion near St. Leger found that regiments on the right and left of them had fallen and it was stranded.

Broke Commander's Nose. The British troops saw the situation of these men and surrounded them so that they were forced to surrender in a mass to the number of 215. The company commander of the Seventy-third Fusiliers, whose nose seems to have been broken by his men, was furious at having been sent into the firing line under the dreadful slaughter of his regiment, and cursed his command in strong language. Prisoners also complained of their artillery firing as much as 600 yards short, and so killing their own men.

Two new German divisions were brought up against the Canadians and the Thirty-fifth, which had been rannning the Drocourt-Queant line, was ordered to go forward at 7 o'clock Tuesday night and retake Monchy, that high old hill which I saw under fire yesterday but still securely in British hands. Again there were many nonstarters.

By the results of this attempted attack one can picture truly enough the sullen revolt of the dispirited men. Some units came forward under the sweep of the British guns, whose fire was enormously stronger than theirs in this part of the line, and fell under one of those slopes of death. A few resolute bodies of men made as much as 400 yards of ground and there stayed, being wiped out man-by-man.

Once again the Thirty-fifth German division was ordered to advance on Monchy, but after a disorganized effort by the bravest men they drifted back. For a time, at any rate, the German infantry, apart from the machine gunners who were still most gallant and resolute, lost their spirit and had

enough of this rear-guard fighting and counter-attacking in weak numbers. A rout began among them which will lead to greater disasters for the German army unless they can be killed and their retreat cut off. The British will not give them any holiday or help them with a rest cure.

German Divisions Badly Battered. Between the Oise and the sea the German command has not many divisions fit to fight apart from those dreadfully hammered and tired beyond the breaking point of human courage. They must be at their wits' end thinking hard in vain what they may do next.

The British themselves were in no good state after the weeks following March 21, as I described at the time. Then men had to fight again and again until they were terribly tired and weak, but reserves came up in time and are here with them now. The Germans have the moment no such reserves, and they know that the Americans have just waiting for them large legions of fresh, fighting men ready to strike at the right moment.

At 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, the Canadians attacked, and after hard fighting took Cherisy, and then in the afternoon went forward again in a big sweep and captured Vis-en-Artois. The Germans blew up the bridge across the Coteau River, but this did not stop the Canadians.

Vis-en-Artois, like Croiselles, was stiff with machine guns, and the fields were swept with bullets from the cemetery and another trench outside the village, but with rifle, bayonet, and machine-gun, the Canadian storming parties broke the defense, divided the village between two separate units of their force, and sent out patrols to the enemy at Haucourt and Boiry Notre Dame, which are far beyond any point the British have reached in this region during the whole war.

Meanwhile on the north of the Scarpe, the Scottish troops had gone forward from Roex and captured Pelves and the whole British line, from north of the Scarpe to the country below Croiselles, is moving forward today driving the enemy in front of it. The Scottish troops took Fontenois-Croiselles, and with the English troops, are going well ahead.

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"They were as good as the Guards," said some of the Guards themselves on the morning of the recent attack, and that is praise worth having from men who have a fine pride in themselves. Their officers cannot say too much in admiration of these boys, who, after long and hard fighting in earlier battles, have gone forward again with such high spirits and patient courage and grim striking power.

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SHIPYARD PAY FRAUD CHARGED

Four Workmen Arrested for Alleged Attempts to Cheat. Four men employed in shipyards near this city have been accused of attempting to defraud the Government out of money.

James Golden, forty-five years old, 325 Queen street, this city, was arrested at the shipyard village below Gloucester N. J., after it was charged he had obtained two buttons issued to workers plying in twice in the morning and twice in the evening, in an attempt to receive double pay.

Three men were taken into custody at the Merchant Shipbuilding Corporation, 1000 North 13th street, Philadelphia, and were charged with having caused the death of Miss Eleanor M. Kennell, twenty-four years old, 5226 Trinity street, who was killed by a motor truck on Woodland avenue, turned into Sixth street without slowing up, and passed a standing trolley car in doing so. Miss Kennell was struck as she alighted from the car.

John P. Blythe, Thirteenth and Wharton streets, was held without bail by coroner Knight today for the Grand Jury, charged with having caused the death of Miss Eleanor M. Kennell, twenty-four years old, 5226 Trinity street, who was killed by a motor truck on Woodland avenue, turned into Sixth street without slowing up, and passed a standing trolley car in doing so. Miss Kennell was struck as she alighted from the car.

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